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THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By N. CRANKSHAW

When Mr. Harold Macmillan told Mr. Bulganin that he would be unable to contemplate a visit to Moscow in May, the new British Prime Minister was only doing what everyone expected. A great deal has happened since those May days of last year when Mr. Bulganin and Khrushchev made their controversial visit to London and called on the Queen at Windsor. And ever since Hungary and Suez it has been assumed that Mr. Macmillan was able to plead the preoccupations of his new office as an excuse, and thus withdraw neatly from an embarrassing situation. Now, instead of taking offence, Mr. Bulganin has renewed the invitation in terms far harder to refuse.

It could be said that Mr. Bulganin is simply playing cat and mouse, deliberately seeking to embarrass Mr. Macmillan by putting him in the wrong. If he is, he is doing it very well. But I do not think it is by any means the whole story. Because it seems clear every day that the British leadership is now engaged in a determined attempt to break down the tensions which have been built up in past months, and get back to co-existence.

There may seem a perverse view to take in the light of a whole series of harsh and menacing utterances by Khrushchev, Bulganin and others. There was the scarcely veiled threat of guided missiles at the height of the Suez crisis. More recently there have been the Russian Sino-Russian declaration countering the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, and the Russian declaration about strengthening the Warsaw Pact. At the same time, less publicized in the non-Communist world, the Soviet Party from being engaged in an elaborate re-statement, couched in sharp and intransigent language, of the Moscow line on international Communism. This makes it quite clear to foreign Communists that all they are expected to do is what Moscow tells them. But if these things may be defensive as much as aggressive in inspiration, and while the Soviet leadership finds it necessary to put up a stern show of force, it is also aware of the world at large, and to react in the clearest possible terms its supreme authority in the Communist world (what else is it expected to do?) — let the whole bloc crumble away without a murmur. It is trying at the same time to ease the international tension which it has largely helped to produce.

Thus the Bulgarian invitation and Mr. Bulganin's appeal for cultural contacts "divorced from ideological and diplomatic issues," may be not simply two more twists in the Stalinist cold war, but part of the process outlined above — as part of an attempted return to "competitive co-existence." This, heaven knows, includes plenty of scope for deceit and hostile manoeuvre in the interests of Soviet power, but it is also definitely aimed at avoiding head-on conflict. Few people in the West have yet realized the extent to which a Soviet public opinion is taking articulate shape and compelling the new leadership to modify its ways. The change of mood and emphasis is so unexpectant, and the freedom allowed so significant, that it is being noticed and understood for what they are. Thus, at this moment, the Supreme Soviet in Moscow is going through the motions of democratic practice in a way which may seem farcical to most of us, but which to the Russians does not seem farcical at all.

London, February 11.

U.K. Readies 1st Megaton Bomb; Stocks A-Bombs

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Minister of Defence, Mr. Duncan Sandys, told the House of Commons today that Britain had "almost completed the development" of its first megaton bomb.

Mr. Sandys told the House in a defence debate that Britain's military effort was concentrated upon the prevention of war rather than defence. Now, and probably for many years ahead, the world will depend on the atomic deterrent, the power to meet attack by instant and devastating retaliation, he said.

He said that Britain was steadily producing atomic bombs and the R.A.F. held a substantial stock. "We have almost completed the development of the first British megaton bomb," he added.

"The far more powerful equivalent of one million tons of high explosive," he said.

Mr. Sandys said that the whole balance of defence had been upset by the development of the megaton bomb. There was reason to believe that the Russians were developing a version of the German V2 rocket which would carry a nuclear war-head.

He said, would probably be sufficient to reach Britain from launching points within Soviet-controlled territory.

"These projectiles would rise to a height of over 100 miles into the stratosphere and travel at a speed of over 10,000 miles per hour," he said.

"So far no weapon has been invented to which there was no answer," Mr. Sandys said.

"But it would be quite absurd to think that we shall be quick to evolve an effective defence against that form of attack."

First Guided Missile in Mediterranean Firing

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters). — The first firing of a guided missile from an American warship in the Mediterranean Sea, announced by the U.S. Navy today.

The missile was fired yesterday from the cruiser Boston, part of NATO's Southern European Fleet, in the first naval exercise since the war.

Another warship making her debut in an exercise was the 60,000-ton aircraft carrier Forrestal.

"Land, sea and air forces of five nations are participating in the exercise," the announcement said.

Paris Predicts U.S. Guarantees

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Wednesday. — The essential purpose of the Dulles proposals seems to be to give Israel a certain number of substantial guarantees which will make it possible for her to implement the first resolution passed on September 2 regarding withdrawal of her forces from Egyptian territory, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman said today.

He said that France has received a full report of the Dulles proposals, but he refused to pass an opinion because it is up to the Israel Government to judge the American suggestions.

The spokesman, however, presumed that the U.S. will, in the first instance, try to get the General Assembly to adopt a new resolution amending the second resolution, and satisfying Israel's legitimate demands for guarantees. He supposed that, if this attempt should fail, the U.S. would proceed with certain other powers to provide the necessary guarantees.

The spokesman commented that the Hammarskjöld report issued earlier this week seems to have damped the ardour of countries clamouring for sanctions against Israel.

Shepilov 'Off Beam'

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters). — A Foreign Office spokesman, asked to comment on yesterday's speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov, said:

"It is rather familiar stuff and, if you happen to be a Hungarian, you might think it a bit off beam."

Russia Asks Debate On 'US Aggression'

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday. — The Steering Committee of the General Assembly tonight began discussing a Soviet demand that the Assembly debate the Eisenhower doctrine as "a threat to world peace."

An American spokesman said earlier that the U.S. would follow its traditional policy of not opposing items for the agenda.

But he added: "When the Assembly is dealing with an agenda which contains crucial matters, and is seeking peaceful solutions for difficult issues, then taxing the Assembly with discussion of a Soviet demand is something of a mockery of U.N. purposes."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister V. V. Novikov put forward the demand for a debate in a letter to this month's president of the General Assembly, Prince Wan of Thailand. Quick discussion, he said, would "strengthen the efforts of U.N. member states aimed at lessening international tension."

Its Doctrine Hit

Mr. Kuznetsov denounced as acts of aggression the increased U.S. military budget for 1957/58, the expansion of Western bases in various parts of the world, the supply of atomic weapons to NATO members, the re-militarization of West Germany and the appointment of the German General Hans Speidel as Commander, NATO Central Europe ground forces.

The Soviet accusation said: "It could have been expected that after the measures taken against the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt, the U.S., together with other countries, would have taken steps to promote a further normalization of the international situation."

"But the U.S. has undertaken steps directed to aggravate the situation in the Near and Middle East. The message of President Eisenhower to Congress on January 12 outlined a programme far more aggressive than as directed towards new military, economic and political enslavement of the peoples of that region."

U.N. Disapproves Hungary Credentials

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Credentials Committee by eight votes to one yesterday decided to reject the credentials of the Hungarian delegation.

Dulles Evolving Evacuation Formula

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UPI). — The State Department is placing top priority on evolving a formula to induce Israel withdrawal from Sharm el-Sheikh, it is learned from diplomatic sources.

It is felt here that the success of "selling" the Eisenhower Doctrine to the Arab States hinges on American efforts to gain Israel compliance with the General Assembly resolution on withdrawal.

If the Dulles proposal offering some sort of guarantee for Israel shipping through the Gulf of Elat is not accepted by Israel or Egypt, it is believed here that the proposals of the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, will be revived.

Mr. Pearson had recommended a U.N. resolution containing definite instructions for the deployment of UNEF in the Sharm el-Sheikh and Gaza areas.

Before Mr. Dulles offered his plan, Mr. Abba Eban, on Monday, the U.N. informed Egypt that any assurances given Israel would be completely void if Egypt's interests were not safeguarded.

It is further understood that Egypt informed the U.S. in reply that it would not object to certain limited assurances for the time being if it would be a means of eliciting an Israel withdrawal.

But Egypt also made it clear that it would reserve an independent future course of action. It will not consider itself bound by any American expressions on navigation in the Gulf of Elat.

Arab sources report that Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld has proposed his own plan for ending the deadlock. According to this plan, presented to the Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, Egypt would permit Israel shipping through the Gulf and refrain from exercising its right of belligerence against Israel.

The second proposal certainly does not coincide with recent official declarations that Israel would not consider U.N. troops in Gaza a satisfactory shield against Jewish attacks.

On yesterday the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that *fedayeen* gangs have penetrated through UNEF lines in Sinai to carry out numerous attacks against Israel.

From these attacks it has become clear that Egypt has no intention to end her belligerence against Israel.

Claims published in U.N. documents that Egypt desires to cease raids against Israel are unfounded, said the spokesman.

Perhaps the point most germane to the issue is that the presence of the UNEF is not sufficient to deter Egyptian incursions into Israel.

NEW MATERIAL SAID HARD AS DIAMOND

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UPI). — The General Electric Co. today announced the development of a new material about as hard as diamond and capable of resisting temperatures some 1,000 degrees hotter than diamond, it was said.

Dr. Robert H. Wentorf, discoverer of Borazon, said the new material is "in the same range of hardness as diamond and thus many times harder than the next-ranking materials in the hardness scale."

Borazon scratches diamond almost as easily as diamond scratches diamond, he said, "and diamond scratches Borazon."

NEEMI COMPROMISES, REMAINS PARTY CHIEF

VENICE, Wednesday (Reuters). — Mr. Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian Socialist Party, today said he had been heavily defeated in a secret vote, tonight compromised with his opponents and agreed to continue as party leader.

Hindes, Envoy to Uruguay, Dies

Mattiyahu Hindes, Minister to Uruguay, died suddenly yesterday morning of a heart attack in his hotel in Montevideo at the age of 42, it was learned in Jerusalem.

Reports that the Minister had been at work the day before his death, without any sign of illness.

The funeral will take place tomorrow in Uruguay.

Mr. Hindes was Israel's first Minister to that country since March, 1955. He was appointed to the post after banking career in Europe, during which he served on the Zionist General Council. He returned to his native country to join the Israel Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Hindes is remembered for his active part in the Haifa Maritime Club and Rotary. He was also a governor of the Haifa Nautical School and the Technion.

Arabs Still Insist On Sanctions Move

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (UPI). — The Arab bloc today insisted that it would introduce a resolution calling for economic sanctions against Israel at the General Assembly meeting which will take place later this week.

Although it is known that a number of important delegations in the Afro-Asian bloc oppose such a resolution, Arab spokesmen said the bloc took advantage of its position as this month's chairman of the group to announce the continued drive for a sanctions resolution.

ASSEMBLY PROPOSALS 'NOT OBLIGATORY'

LONDON, Wednesday (UPI). — Lord Curzon, eminent scientist-philosopher, sent a letter to "The Times" today that "in Article 24 of the U.N. Charter all members specifically undertake to carry out the decisions of the Security Council. But it is not in the Charter that members promise to obey the recommendations of the Assembly."

He continued: "In these circumstances it is rather surprising that the vast difference should be overlooked between the binding refusal to carry out the decisions of the Security Council, to which she is pledged under the Charter, and the non-binding recommendations of the Assembly which member nations have not undertaken to obey."

Five Injured By Fedayeen Mine

Five soldiers were injured on Tuesday night when an Army vehicle hit a mine on the main road southwest of Rafah, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The injured were taken to hospital.

U.N. FORCES IN SINAI PULLED BACK

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuters). — U.N. quarters reported yesterday that Swedish troops of the UNEF have been pulled back about one-and-a-half kilometres along the northern demarcation line.

Similar deployment of UNEF troops has been made all along the frontier following an incident on February 1, in which U.N. and Israeli troops exchanged fire.

Meanwhile, 14 more countries have offered to supply troops for the UNEF. These are available for activation should the need later develop.

The U.N. spokesman said: "Strong currents yesterday continued to hamper operations to clear the cemented Egyptian tank landing ship Akka from the Suez Canal. A U.N. spokesman said two German salvage ships were still trying to lift the 1,000-ton Akka. It was hoped the Akka could be moved to the Great Bitter Lake by today thus allowing the Italian tanker Flaminia and two Egyptian mine-sweepers to pass through the Canal."

One Killed, 16 Hurt In Bus-Lorry Crash

HADERA, Wednesday. — One man was killed and 16 persons injured, five seriously, in a head-on collision this morning between an Arab bus and a lorry near Binyamina. The bus was on the way from Tel Aviv to Haifa.

The dead man was identified as Yosef Dahab, 70, of Haifa, a passenger on the bus. The lorry driver, Ya'acov Spitzer, and the bus driver were seriously injured, as were three passengers on the bus. Their condition late tonight was reported to be fair.

First aid was administered to the injured by the Hadara Magen David Adom, which also helped transfer the serious cases to the Rothschild Hospital in Haifa and the Petah Tikva Hospital.

Pakistan: India Sends Troops to Kashmir

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (UPI). — Pakistan charged today that India has moved troops reinforcements into the Indian-held part of Kashmir during the current Security Council debate on the disputed state.

Two brigades have been sent into the area, the Pakistani mission here reported, including one sent from the Punjab to Poonch on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Knesset Rejects Demand for Poll

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 33 to 5, the Knesset yesterday defeated a Herut motion calling for a referendum to demonstrate the nation's readiness to accept the economic difficulties resulting from the sanctions against Israel by the U.S. and from any other form of external pressure.

The motion was opposed by the Coalition parties and the Communists, and it was supported only by Herut. The General Zionists abstained.

Mr. Joseph Shofman, who presented the motion, said that the sole purpose of the referendum was to help the Government and to show it that it had the solid support of the people if it did not waver in its determination to resist the economic pressure of the United States and the Gulf of Elat.

Ezhkol Replies

In the absence of the Prime Minister, who is still indisposed, the Government reply was given by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol. He said that a referendum would be the impression that the people's readiness to make sacrifices was open to question. But there was no doubt on this score. This had been proven tangibly by the Defence Levy, the Defence Stamp, and it is known that we are now considering a number of other things.

A people that had itself gone to battle and had sent its sons had no need to demonstrate, either to itself or to others, that it was prepared to suffer.

Mr. Eshkol said that a referendum should present a specific question on which it was possible to answer yes or no. But if people were asked in general terms whether they were prepared to suffer privations, they could justifiably ask: how, what, when, and how much.

In general, he asserted, referendums were a vestige of 19th century democracy, and had no place in Israel's parliamentary system.

Contrary to a report in yesterday's Post, Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eshkol had only one meeting and that was held on Sunday evening. They discussed only Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposal for a referendum. No other problems or issues were brought up.

British Troops to Leave Jordan Before October 1

Algerian Rebels Plan 'Gov't'

Negotiations for the establishment of a "Free Algerian Government" are now well under way in Arab countries, a Damascus report said yesterday.

Negotiations are going on between expelled Algerian nationalist leaders in Syria, Egypt and the Lebanon. The command of the "Algerian Liberation Forces" will be set up with headquarters either in Damascus or Cairo, it was said.

The problem of the "Free Algerian Government" will be discussed next week at the "summit" meeting of Arab Kings and heads of state in Cairo. The Arab League is expected to announce the joining of "Free Algeria" as the 10th member, it was stated.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Paris said yesterday that France would not recognize any U.N. resolution on Algeria. He was speaking after a Cabinet meeting which heard a report from Acting Foreign Minister Albert Gazier.

An Algiers report said that French troops killed 198 rebels during the past 24 hours. Two Moslems were gunned yesterday for taking part in the terrorist attacks that opened the Algerian revolt on November 1, 1954.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Treaty Ending During March

The 1949 Anglo-Jordan treaty will be ended between March 1 and April 1, according to a joint communiqué issued in Amman last night by the British and Jordanian delegations who are negotiating the termination of the pact.

British land and air forces now based in Jordan under the terms of the treaty will be withdrawn within six months of its termination, the announcement revealed. Efforts will be made to complete the evacuation as "soon as possible."

Ramallah Radio said that the Jordan Government will purchase British military installations left in the country "at favourable terms." It also said that Jordan will return to the British certain installations and equipment which she had taken over after the launching of the 1948 Anglo-French invasion of Syria.

The communiqué said: "The Anglo-Jordan treaty between Britain and Jordan will be terminated on March 1, 1956, if possible, and in any case, not later than April 1, next. The evacuation of British troops stationed in Jordan in accordance with the 1949 treaty will start as soon as possible after the exchange of letters (terminating the treaty). The evacuation must be completed not later than six months from the date of termination."

2,000 Soldiers

Under the treaty, British gave Jordan an annual subsidy of £12.5m. in return for which British maintained army and air bases, with a complement of about 2,000 British troops, including an armoured regiment stationed in Akaba.

Last month Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria agreed to pay Jordan £12.5m. a year as soon as the Anglo-Jordan treaty was ended.

The essence of yesterday's communiqué came about on Jordan's insistence, in a move regarded as an attempt to strengthen the Nabulsi Government's position, especially following King Hussein's recent anti-Communist declaration which nearly brought about a governmental crisis.

The present negotiations for ending the treaty began on February 4.

The Old City daily "Falastin" yesterday reported that the two delegations had decided to set up a joint technical committee to draft the plan for the gradual withdrawal of the British troops and liquidation of bases, installations and military stores, completed not later than six months from the date of termination.

One group, composed of representatives drawn from both delegations, left Amman yesterday morning for Akaba, to make arrangements there for the British withdrawal from that port.

Moroccan Sultan Ends Madrid Visit

MADRID, Thursday (Reuters). — The Sultan of Morocco left for home today after four days in Madrid during which he conferred with King Juan and Queen Alicia and Gen. Franco. His talks with the King will be continued in Rabat next week when the Sultan visits the Moroccan capital.

The impression here is that the Sultan goes back to Rabat pleased with his contacts with King Juan and Queen Alicia, and that he has been friendly towards Morocco and the Middle East Moslem nations.

The Sultan spent part of yesterday shopping in Madrid. This morning four trucks were needed to take to the airport the luggage of the Sultan and his suite and the purchases made by him on his visits to Italy and Spain.

3 AMERICANS PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO SPYING

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UPI). — Two men and a woman pleaded innocent today to charges of spying for Russia. They are Jack Sobel, 33, his wife Myra, 32, and Jacob Alham, 34, who were arrested on January 25 for allegedly conspiring to obtain U.S. defence secrets to pass them to Russian agents. If convicted they can receive the death penalty.

The application was submitted to the two institutions three days after King Saud left Washington after discussions with President Eisenhower. The L.M.F. offers for short term loans to help member countries to overcome financial difficulties, while the World Bank supplies economic development credits.

Security On The Home Front

This is the theme of the Special Supplement to The Jerusalem Post appearing on Tuesday, February 26, 1957

This important supplement is designed to show that what we have done on the War Front will be done on the Economic Front.

Limited advertising space is still available. Advertisers are asked to send all copy for orders already booked as well as that for new orders must reach us by FEBRUARY 19.

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We extend our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolences to the family of the late

Aaron Romano

His outstanding human qualities and his warm friendly will remain in our memory for ever.

Dora and Theodor Wurmbrand
Irene and Adolf Lovenzon

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Central Africa and Apartheid

WHITE SETTLERS OF RHODESIA LIKE S. AFRICAN IDEAS

By CYRIL MUNN

BALHBURY (S. Rhodesia), (APRIL 12). —

ALTHOUGH the Central Africa Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is barely three years old and is not an especially recent child, its future has been talked about with a peculiar intensity. To people absorbed by the failure of the Western powers to solve the problems of plural societies in Africa, it must seem that in these regions no stone has been left unturned. Yet there is one disarming possibility which has scarcely been mentioned. It is that one day the whites who live in Central Africa may ally themselves with the whites of South Africa as the only possible way of keeping control among the tedious black masses between Lake Victoria and the Cape.

After enjoying 60 years of undisputed domination, the whites see that the point has been reached where the blacks might think of taking over if the normal democratic processes were allowed to work. But while the Federation has been a constant care towards what is known as racial partnership there is an impressive number of Central Africans who fear the racial partnership line and who tell you that the union with South Africa is the only sure road to a white future. As a force in public opinion, these ideas have been frustrated by the lack of any political party dedicated to their propagation. But one seems to be coming along now.

A few Afrikaners just completed the tremendous task of going through the voters' register for Northern Rhodesia by name to identify the Afrikaners listed there. He came to the conclusion that there were fewer than most people supposed and added: "This fact will provide difficulties for the Dominion Party in its coming struggle to replace the relatively liberal racial policy of the Federal Party with the rural South African outlook."

One has only to add that the rural South African outlook dominates the thinking of the Afrikaner Nationalist Government in South Africa, and shapes their policy of complete racial segregation and eternal white supremacy, to indicate what a jolt my colleague's comment must have been to the Dominion Party, a party which has been a prompt and angry denial for the Party's existence.

Yet there is evidence that the Dominion Party and the Afrikaner Nationalists do have a number of cherished ideas in common, and the fact should be borne in mind that the Dominion Party has no formal military alliances in the Middle East without the embarrassing assistance of Britain and France. On the other, the Eisenhower Doctrine is not setting any records in its hurdle race through Congress, which remains frankly sceptical of the State Department's inability to manage by itself its inflammable area by itself.

There are serious flaws in the Soviet plan, however, which make it unlikely to be accepted by the West. It offers non-interference in the internal affairs of Middle Eastern peoples and co-operation in the economic development of the area — in exchange for a complete military evacuation by the West and the cancellation of all military pacts — bilateral, presumably, as well as collective. This anticipates an atmosphere of mutual confidence that obviously does not exist. Moreover, the Soviet Union has no formal military alliances in the Middle East without the embarrassing assistance of Britain and France. On the other, the Eisenhower Doctrine is not setting any records in its hurdle race through Congress, which remains frankly sceptical of the State Department's inability to manage by itself its inflammable area by itself.

Even more unrealistic is the Soviet Union's complete disregard of the Israel-Arab dispute, which is summarily dismissed by a single declaration that Israel must completely withdraw from Egyptian territory. "Small differences between the Middle Eastern states, if proposed, are to be settled by peaceful means and negotiations." The major threat to stability in the region and beyond, which persists precisely because of Arab refusal to resolve it by such peaceful means and negotiations, is unblushingly sidestepped.

WE met our old friend the philosopher outside the grocer's, and asked him what he thought about nations. "Nations," he asked, "Well, the trouble is that they are small enough for the other

that the Dominion Party has no formal military alliances in the Middle East without the embarrassing assistance of Britain and France. On the other, the Eisenhower Doctrine is not setting any records in its hurdle race through Congress, which remains frankly sceptical of the State Department's inability to manage by itself its inflammable area by itself.

And now some more elaborately expanded ideas have been set down for approval at the Dominion Party's current congress in Southern Rhodesia. In these the Afrikaner Nationalist line is times louder and clearer than ever.

The Party leadership has come out, not only against the Afrikaner Nationalist line, but against multiracial unions as well. As in South Africa, it is here assumed that if African workers are allowed to join the ranks of the white workers, they will look after their own interests and not those of the nation. The Party has also been asked to endorse a plan for setting up "special areas" in which Africans will develop independently and so break away from their present "exaggerated allegiance" to the European industrial economy. It is difficult to see where this proposition differs from the South African scheme for developing the Native Areas in the interests of apartheid. The Dominion Party aims at being rather more practical than the Afrikaner Nationalists, who have been stayed by the gagging cost of what they want to do. In Central Africa the idea is that the Africans should finance this project themselves.

The Party leaders also wish to establish "labour battalions or work colonies" for those Africans who, by their own choice, prefer not to become part of the Federation. These battalions will be "directed" into works of national importance. This represents something of an admission on Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd's (Minister of Native Affairs) thinking in South Africa. It was at one time alleged that he was planning work camps for Native troublemakers, but the Central African plan is presumably something different, capable of standing investigation by those international bodies who interest them.

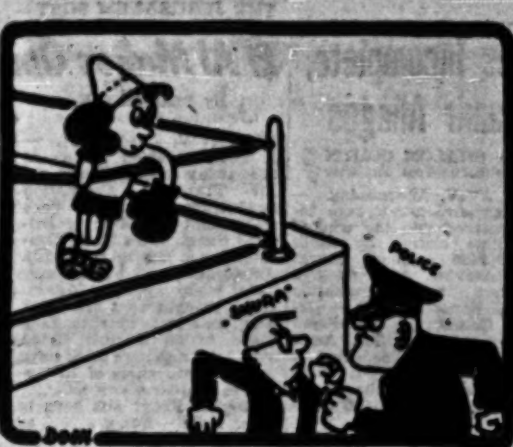
When the Party planners come to speak of African education, the scene from beyond the Limpopo is uncannily precise. African education, they say, should be technical rather than academic. Its aim should be to make the African a useful, not a dangerous, member of society. Only the dishonest would wish to spend money on a form of African education which results in widespread frustration. This appears to be another version of Dr. Verwoerd's earlier pronouncement that Africans should not be educated into a longing for the white man's pastures where they can never hope to graze.

Yesterday's Press

Don't Swallow the Bait

Lamert (Abdus Hamud) warns against "swallowing the American bait." He warns against Israel's "falling into the trap" of American policy. The new "compromise" is only a softer and newer edition of the Hamarskold offer, plus the new and which for some unknown reason America has so far failed to apply to Israel's needs. Recognizing a principle is not a guarantee, especially when the Egyptian rulers behind the American mediation and the Egyptian political activity to obtain a compromise follows hard on the realization that brandishing the sanctions whip has proved ineffective. Yet that is far from constituting concrete guarantees.

Herut writes that guarantees offered by foreign powers are worthless even if clearly enunciated. There is only one guarantee for Israel: the Gulf and preserve calm on our southern border: the Israeli armistice (Worship Mizrahi) writes that Israel cannot rely upon the American underwriting to assure us free navigation in the Gulf Strip any more than it could rely upon the Tripartite Declaration of 1948. America has failed to prevail upon Nasser to yield to the dictates of the world community or to get him to honor the resolutions of the U.N. or any other international institution. Hamada (World Aguda) writes that though the new plan may indicate a change in American policy, it can be no substitute for a real undertaking by the Egyptian government, which is a precondition for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sharm el-Sheikh. As for the Gaza



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made by Mapai circles on the economic tests before us do not reveal a healthy grasp of the situation. For them, the only solution is taxes and more taxes. Instead of exploring ways of increasing production (as in the case of cotton, for example) and considering the possibilities of obtaining a more market abroad, these circles are only concerned with the problem of how to maintain an inflated Government machine by levying more taxes.

Al Hamarskold (Mapam) writes that a good ten per cent of the new wave of immigration, due in the next 12-15 months, will be directed to the rural areas and the Kibbutz Movement is prepared, as it has been in the past, to do its utmost to assist in the economic and social acclimatization of the newcomers. But it should be remembered that the Movement cannot do it all alone and will have to be assisted in working out housing plans in order to receive the new immigrants and the new settlements. Thus will the Movement be able to get an example for the rest of the Yishuv.

Readers' Letters

BUS SERVICE
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — An Egged Public Relations Department advertisement in your issue of January 7 started with the following paragraph: "Dear Passenger — You can help improve our service and speed up your trip if you get all the information you need before entering the bus and avoid annoying the driver." When you travel, remember that there are probably direct-express and local buses on the line. How does this obviously well-meaning advice measure up to reality as far as Jerusalem is concerned? Jerusalem's bus station, small as it is, is not only in a filthy and neglected state but is also devoid of the most elementary travel publicity. Timetables are apparently regarded as a luxury, as the only printed material of this kind in the form of typewritten sheets, is posted on the walls of the inconspicuous information desk in the left-hand corner of the building, where a clerk, who also serves as a telephone operator, replies to queries in the most disinterested manner possible in the intervals between telephones. Moreover,

the times of arrival and departure of buses are indicated only for the various terminals, so that a traveller to Lydda, for instance, who wants to use the Heita bus cannot possibly make out when the bus will reach the airport. In front of the departure platform, a prominently displayed timetable informs the prospective traveller of the departure times of express buses to Tel Aviv. Recently I arrived at the station at 6:45 a.m., to get the 7:00 a.m. express and just missed a departing Chaimson. The supposedly express bus turned out to be one of the older types, which are being increasingly withdrawn from service, and instead of leaving at 7:00 a.m., as advertised, it pulled out 15 minutes late, as it did not fill up until then. When I dared to "annoy" the conductor, and properly and sharply, the only reply was a shrug of the shoulder. Having therefore availed myself of the improved service, and enjoyed an outstanding example of the public relations so richly advertised by Egged in your paper, I arrived 25 minutes late in Tel Aviv. There were neither technical delays nor unforeseen circumstances; there was just plain contempt for the interests of the travelling public. Yours, etc.

Government Tourist Corporation Prepares for Better Days Support Urged for Hotel Trade

By DAN BAVLY

EVERY fewer tourists will visit Israel this year than in 1956, tourist experts predict these days. Under no circumstances, however, should any part of the tourist service be allowed to interrupt its activity, they continue, stressing that in this industry returns can only be assessed over years and that tourism is invaluable not only as a foreign currency earner but also as an important part of the country's foreign relations.

With Middle East tension high and the continued U.S. ban on its citizens visiting Israel, the number of tourists is not expected to exceed 33,000 in 1957 as against 48,000 in 1956, the record year. In 1956, although the number of tourists dropped by 11 per cent over the preceding year, more reasonable services for the tourist convinced him to spend more in Israel than he had in the preceding years. As a result, his average expenditure was somewhat over \$150, compared with less than \$135 in 1955. This places tourism third among our foreign currency-earning industries, after citrus and diamonds.

Long-Range Plans
Tourism can thrive only under peaceful conditions, and as long as the present unrest continues most plans in the making are scheduled for a period which is still far off. The Government Tourist Corporation believes that by next year the tension will have subsided somewhat, and it has gone ahead with planning the Tenth Anniversary celebrations, on this assumption, expecting 60,000 tourists in 1958 if all goes well.

Until tourists return in large numbers, and the tourist trade can support itself, problems of maintaining the existing enterprises have to be solved. Closing down for difficult periods is no answer; laying off personnel is risky because one never knows when it will be possible to train satisfactory replacements. Besides, large amounts have been invested in the industry in the past few years, and loans made on the assumption that all would go well have to be repaid no matter what conditions arise.

"If we could raise \$5.7m. in long-term low-interest loans to the hotel trade, their business would be assured until tourism is resumed," Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director of the Tourist Corporation, said the other day. The hotel's present debts to the Government amount for \$4.5m. of this sum, but the terms are difficult and the Corporation would like to improve them, pointing out that in America hotels get 20-year loans at two to four per cent.

Using Bonds
The remaining \$2.2m. can be obtained, with the aid of the Finance Ministry, if development and independence loan bonds are used for financing tourist projects. The development of second-class hotels has been badly neglected, and part of these funds would be used to promote it. "Get the European tourist" is the Corporation's motto for 1957. Part of the American budget has been transferred to further the interest of the potential French, British, Italian, Dutch and Scandinavian tourist. Great interest in Israel has been expressed in these countries, and the first large groups are expected in April and May.

travel, and conclude with a grand tour of Israel. The Finance Ministry has agreed to subsidize, according to a special "Hotel Index," all rises in the costs of services including tourists. In this way the potential tourist can be assured that all listed prices will be maintained throughout the season. The index, based on April 1956 prices, stood at 107 points in December. What with the low number of tourists visiting the country at present, this guarantee has cost the Government very little so far.

Historic Sites
Within the country, apart from financing hotels in difficulties, the Tourist Corporation is planning to clear archaeological sites with the help of emergency works projects. Among the locations to be prepared for visitors are the Ashit crater ruins near Haifa, and Apollonia, the Roman Harbour near Herzliya. Walking paths are also being planned in the hills of Galilee and Judea.

Another project that has been most successful and to which more attention will be given are the signposts put up near historic sites on the way to Jerusalem, including Sh'ar Haggal and the Kastei. Approximately 300 signs are being prepared. Finally, the Tourist Corporation has the job of constantly inspecting approved restaurants, antique shops, hotels and transport services, making sure in particular that all prices are posted and adhered to.

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KEEPING POSTED

THEY take news-gathering seriously in the United States, especially in the matter of public opinion, and it seems that two reporters of the "Washington Daily News" accordingly decided to see how their city felt about King Saud. They went to a theatrical costume party, where a genuine desert king outfit. Unfortunately, there were no proper keffiyehs in stock and they had to take baby dresses, for the king outfit. On the steps of the Capitol they met a man in a blue suit who said he was a special guide from the State Department and offered to show them around. He was obviously relieved when one of the two "Arabs" said gut-



turally that he could act as interpreter. After a while he asked for their autographs and received a line of scrawls and dots (practised beforehand). He upset them rather by asking for the addition of their home towns, but they obliged. A taxi driver overcharged them, but the two 10-cent store pearls as a royal gift. A photographer followed them around, wanting to take pictures. They were not making much impression, they felt. In the end they ran into a little girl skipping rope in a corner. They tried asking her the way somewhere, but after a close look she turned away in disgust. "You're not real," she said. "You're got baby blankets on your heads."

WE met our old friend the philosopher outside the grocer's, and asked him what he thought about nations. "Nations," he asked, "Well, the trouble is that they are small enough for the other

nations to be able to impose sanctions against us without doing themselves much harm. But reminds me a little of the old story told of the Jew travelling in the train from Lvov to Cracow in a first class carriage. When the ticket collector came around it proved, of course, that he only had a third class ticket. The official was furious at this impudence. "Get out of here," he said threateningly, "or you will really be in trouble." The traveller burst out laughing. He explained that he was on his way to look for his wife, who had deserted him, leaving the children on his hands. What was more, she had run away with the cashier in his shop, and they had taken all the money, and he was bankrupt. Running out of the shop in his evening dress, he had fallen and broken his right arm. "And now you are going to accuse me a lot of trouble? What will you do?"

WE are still flooded with abroad of which would like to quote only that of the infant daughter of a secretly pre-Zionist couple in Budapest, which recently arrived here. He was born last November, and he promptly called her Lolo Segel.

ON the other hand, the original inventor of the movie proposed some that in view of the increasing close relations with France, we should simply adjust the transliteration of the Hebrew names of some well known personalities. The order is made it easier for our French friends to pronounce them correctly. He proposes the following:

Gaule de Mair
Mot Ches Dailonne
Oltierre Stonne
out of course, **SIMONE PARIS**.

EL Al also has some name trouble, and has been canvassing their employees for suitable names for the three big Britannia turbo-prop liners due to be taken into service this summer. The Constellations which were in use to now never sported proper names, and had to be content with numbers. We may indicate a change in the list of proposals submitted up to now. "Earl of Jerusalem" seems pretty banal; "Noble Knight" conjures up Sir Walter Scott; "Moonraker" might frighten off nervous passengers; "Cyprus, Vine, Palm," by no means suggest the right thing being essentially rooted to the ground. "Powerful Hush" seems to us downright silly and so does "Angel." Who ever saw an angel that size? The only name proposed that seems to come a little closer to the heart of the matter is "Flying Whale," though we still don't



like the idea of the whole project being re-named the Flying Jonah route. Further, Captain Ahab and Moby Dick are still too dear in everybody's mind for people to be happy about travelling by any kind of whale.

Today's contributors include E. J. Lightin, Rehovot, and I. Shter, Jerusalem.

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